

Gender in Conservation Agriculture: Results of Fieldwork Claveria, Misamis Oriental July-August 2012

Mary Harman
Dr. Maria Elisa Christie
Virginia Tech



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SANREM CRSP

SANREM CRSP Gender Research

- Identify gender-related factors that contribute to the success or failure of CAPS
- Recommend gender-related practices and policies to improve the success of CAPS while increasing gender equity.



Conservation Agriculture Production Systems (CAPS)

- Goals
 - Increase agriculture productivity and food security
 - Contribute to increasing soil quality and fertility
- Three components
 - Maintain year-round soil cover
 - Minimize soil disturbance by tillage
 - Utilize crop-rotation systems



Findings

- Sources of income:
 - Men mainly said their only source of income was from farming.
 - Women, in addition to farming, had other sources of income such as sari-sari stores, restaurants or food businesses, or some kind of health care position.



Access to land



- Men tended to own land more often than women.

- The title to the land was usually in the husband's name.



- They usually obtained land through inheritance, applying for it, or through family and friends.

Challenges in farming

- The men said overall, having no capital was their biggest challenge in farming. Weather and pests were the second biggest challenges.
- The women also mentioned no capital as their main challenge. Weather was the second and having no time and labor was their third biggest challenge.



Benefits of farming

- Most men said they benefitted from farming because it provided income and consumption but nearly half the men said there were no benefits to farming and they had no choice but to farm.
- Women also said they benefitted from farming because it provided income and consumption.



Photo interpretation exercise



Photo interpretation exercise

- Both men and women mentioned that cows help cultivate the soil while chickens help fertilizer soil.
- The women always mentioned that the *man* is plowing. The cow was usually not mentioned until we asked if the cow affects the soil.
- Unlike the women, the man generally mentioned the cows and the fact that they are the ones plowing, or more specifically, hilling up.



Soil samples discussion



Soil sample discussion

- **Both** men and women named the soil samples using **color** (black and red).
- **Men described** it using **fertility**, such as “fertile” or “non-fertile.”
- **Women described** it using **quality** such as “good” or “bad.”
- For soil **use**, the **men** only mentioned **two crops** to use in the better soil (sample #1): corn and vegetables.
- The **women** mentioned **six crops** the first soil could be used for: corn, cassava, rice, vegetables, tomatoes, and melon.



Household soil discussion

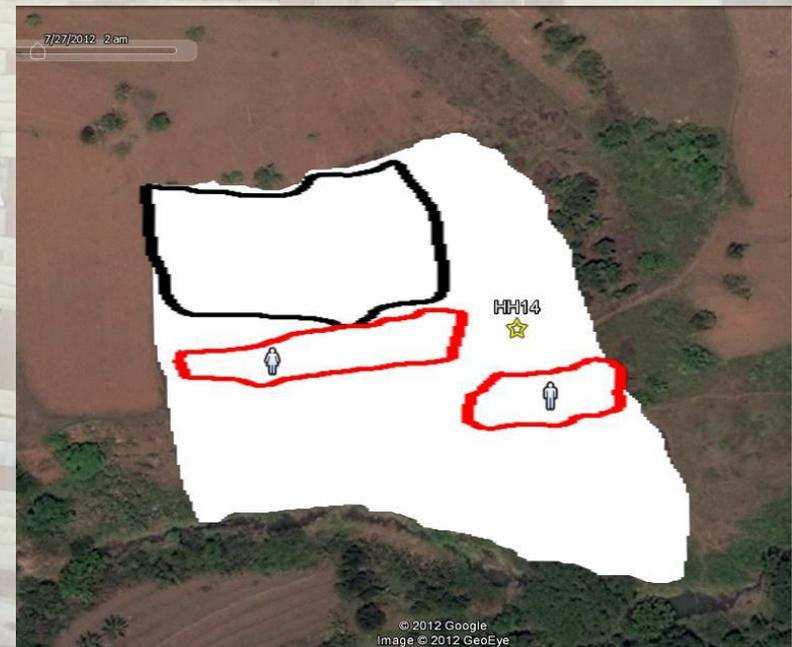
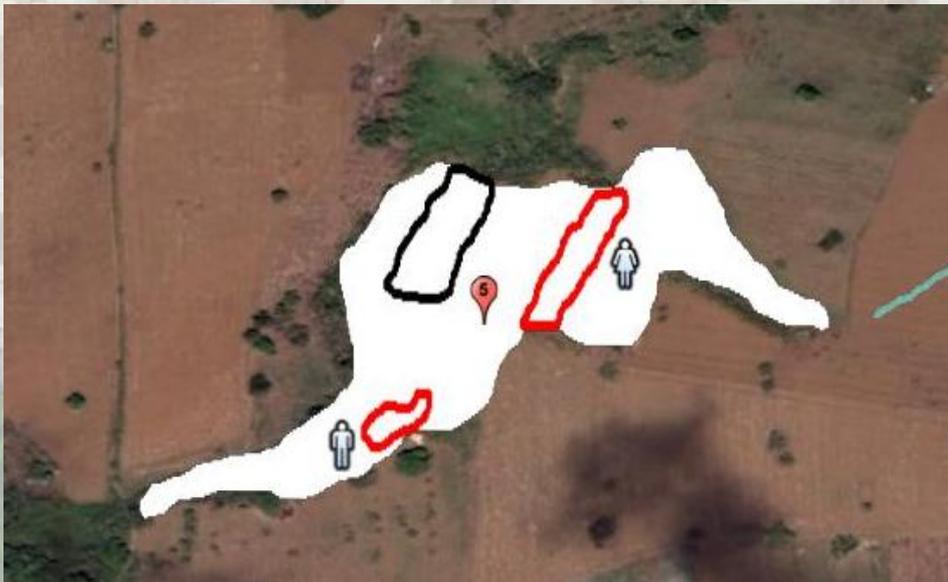


- **Land use:** Men only chose three types of land use for their best soil: corn, rubber trees, and pastureland.
- The women chose eight different types of land use for the best soil: corn, eggplant, beans, coconut, peppers, rubber trees, rice, and pastureland.
- This was similar to the discussion when looking at the two soil samples, where women had more variety of uses of soil.



Household soil discussion

- In mapping the best and worst soils, men and women often chose the same best soil but different worst soil.



Household soil discussion

- Indicators for best and worst soil:
 - **Plant growth** was the main indicator for both men and women when choosing their best and worst soil on the farm.
 - **Men's** second indicator for both best and worst soil was **topography**.
 - **Women's** next two indicators when choosing the **best** soil were **color** and amount of **fertilizer** needed.
 - **Women's** second indicator when choosing the **worst** soil was **topography**.



Decision-making

- Men have more decision-making power than the women when it pertains to the farm. Women rarely make decisions on the farm without the husband's consent.
- Women make most of the household decisions.



Agricultural practices

- **Fallowing:**
 - 12 households fallowed certain plots on their farm. Seven households did not fallow any part of their land.
 - For both men and women, the reason they fallowed was either because they needed the space for pastureland or they did not have enough capital for inputs and labor.
 - The only reason the households claimed they did not fallow was because they did not have enough land.



Agricultural practices

- **Animal care:**
 - Men are responsible for the cows and carabaos while the women are responsible for the chickens, pigs, and goats.
 - Most farmers said the women did not have access to or control of the cows/carabaos unless the husbands were away.



Agricultural practices

- **Pasturing animals:**
 - 12 households said they pasture their animals on their farm.
 - 6 households pasture off their farm and on a community or nearby lot.
 - More women than men said they had problems with other people pasturing on their land.



Agricultural practices

- **Weeding:**
 - Men say family and hired labor do the weeding.
 - Women claim that they alone do most of the weeding (while zero men said the wife does the weeding).



Agricultural practices

- **Fertilizing:**
 - Most of the men said hired labor does this while the women said it was either the husband or wife.



Participating in agricultural trainings

- Most of the men reported they attend agricultural trainings.
- Most of the women said they did not attend trainings.



Changes in climate

- Most men and women reported a change in the local climate and say it is now unpredictable.
- The men also claimed that the sun is getting stronger and has forced them to wear more clothing while farming.
- The women indicated that the climate is now wetter than before.



Changes in pasturing

- A little more than half of the men reported a change in pasturing practices. Factors of change included not having enough weeds, having to pasture more often, and having to watch the animals while they pasture.
- Most of the women did not notice any changes in pasturing. Those who did reported not having enough weeds as the biggest change.



Changes in soil

- Most men and women reported changes in soils such as the need for fertilizer due to constant cultivation, and erosion from heavy rain and plowing.





**Salamat
Kaayo!**

